

FORMATION OF COMPLEX MATTER STRUCTURES AND MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MASS OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES

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Abstract

The model of Expansive Nondecelerative Universe leads to a conclusion stating that at the end of radiation era the Jeans mass was equal to the upper mass limit of a black hole and, at the same time, the effective gravitational range of nucleons was identical to their Compton wavelength. At that time nucleons started to exert gravitational impact on their environment which enabled to large scale structures become formed. Moreover, it is shown that there is a deep relationships between the inertial mass of various leptons and bosons and that such relations can be extended also into the realm of other kinds of elementary particles.

1 Introduction

Particle physics comprises some hundreds of so-called elementary particles. Their list is regularly updated, reviewed and published [1]. The particles are characterized by their mass (energy), charge, magnetic moment, decay mode and mean life, etc. In spite of general believe that there must be very deep fundamental interrelationships between the particles parameters, these are usually presented and taken into account as independent characteristics.

In our previous contributions we manifested a coupling of inertial mass for some kind of particles, namely for electron, muon, and tau neutrinos [2], and for electron, proton, and Planckton [3].

This contribution brings the results relating to two aspects of elementary particles properties. The first part deals with their recombination leading to the formation of large scale structures. The second section represents a continuation of our research devoted to unveiling relations between the properties of fundamental particles, particularly to the relations between the mass of various leptons or bosons.

2 Recombination and Formation of Large Scale Structures

Jeans mass m_J is the mass at which gravity is balanced by pressure forces, i.e.

$$\frac{Gm_J^2}{r} = \frac{4\pi}{3}pr^3 \quad (1)$$

Expressing the mass through the average matter density ρ

$$m_J = \frac{4\pi r^3 \rho}{3} \quad (2)$$

it is obtained for the Jeans mass

$$m_J = \left(\frac{3}{4\pi}\right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{p^{3/2}}{G^{3/2}\rho^2} \quad (3)$$

where p is the radiation pressure. Except of the relations where numerical factors are given by definitions, such factors (e.g. $(3/4\pi)^{1/2}$ in the above equation) will be further omitted. At the end of radiation era (the quantities related to this time are denoted by the subscript r) the Universe was in the state of thermodynamic equilibrium, i.e.

$$p_r = \frac{\rho_r c^2}{3} \quad (4)$$

The model of Expansive Nondecelerative Universe (further ENU) [4-6] has answered the problem of matter density at the end of the radiation era giving

$$\rho_r = \frac{3c^2}{8\pi G a_r^2} \quad (5)$$

where the gauge factor a_r had at the end of the radiation era the value of [7]

$$a_r \cong 10^{22} \text{ m} \quad (6)$$

Based on (1) to (6) is follows

$$m_{J,r} \cong \frac{a_r c^2}{2G} \cong 10^{49} \text{ kg} \quad (7)$$

Immediately after the recombination, the radiation pressure dropped by S^{-1} times, where S means the specific entropy defined as the mean number of photons per one nucleon. It holds for specific entropy [7,8]

$$S \cong 10^9 \quad (8)$$

and thus after the recombination (gauge factor did not significantly changed during recombination), m_J approached to the value

$$m_J = \frac{a_r c^2}{2G (S)^{3/2}} \cong 10^{35} \text{ kg} \quad (9)$$

Stemming from the ENU model background and entropy considerations it was possible to estimate an upper mass limit of black holes $m_{(BH) \text{ max}}$ and its time evolution [6]. Their gravitational radius $r_{(BH) \text{ max}}$ is generally expressed as

$$r_{(BH) \text{ max}} = (a^3 l_{Pc})^{1/4} \quad (10)$$

At the beginning of the matter era it had to hold

$$m_{(BH) \text{ max}} = \frac{(a_r^3 l_{Pc})^{1/4} c^2}{2G} \cong 10^{35} \text{ kg} \quad (11)$$

which is identical value to that provided by relation (9). Putting (9) and (11) equal, relation

$$S^6 \cong \frac{a_r}{l_{Pc}} \quad (12)$$

is obtained. Specific entropy can also be expressed [9] as

$$S = \frac{m_p c^2}{h \nu_r} \quad (13)$$

where m_p is the proton mass ($1.67262158 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$) and $h \nu_r$ is the mean photon energy at the end of the radiation era. From the beginning of the Universe expansion up to the end of the radiation era the photon energy gradually decreased in time as documented by relation

$$h \nu_r \approx a^{-1/2} \quad (14)$$

In accordance with (13) and (14), the photon energy at the end of the radiation era was

$$h\nu_r = m_{Pc}c^2 \left(\frac{l_{Pc}}{a_r} \right)^{1/2} \quad (15)$$

where m_{Pc} and l_{Pc} are Planck mass and length [1], respectively

$$m_{Pc} = \left(\frac{\hbar c}{G} \right)^{1/2} = 2.176716 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg} \quad (16)$$

$$l_{Pc} = \left(\frac{G\hbar}{c^3} \right)^{1/2} = 1.616051 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m} \quad (17)$$

Then, based on (13) to (17) it follows for specific entropy

$$S = \frac{m_p}{m_{Pc}} \left(\frac{a_r}{l_{Pc}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (18)$$

and stemming from (12) and (18), at the end of the radiation era

$$a_r \cong \frac{\hbar^2}{Gm_p^3} \quad (19)$$

The above relation is of key significance [5,6]. The final relation for specific entropy, based on (18) and (19), adopts the form

$$S \cong \left(\frac{m_{Pc}}{m_p} \right)^{1/2} \quad (20)$$

3 Relationships Between the Elementary Particles Masses

It seems to be obvious that completing the recombination, the Compton wavelength of nucleons equals to their effective gravitational range. This is the time when gravitational influence of nucleons on their environment started to be effective that, in turn, enabled to more complex matter structures be formed. Before the recombination nucleons could not exert gravitational impact. The mass in equation (7) represents in the ENU the total Universe mass at the end of radiation era, i.e. a limit mass.

The above conclusions suggest the existence of an important relationship between the mass of nucleons, ionization energy of the hydrogen atom $E_{(H)}$, and the mass of the electron m_e . It should be pointed out that after the

recombination, the mass m_J is identical to the maximum mass of a black hole at the given time.

The recombination started at the temperature T_r . Using relation (20) it may be written

$$S^{-1} \cong \left(\frac{m_p}{m_{Pc}} \right)^{1/2} \cong \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta E}{kT_r} \right) \quad (21)$$

where

$$\Delta E = E_{(H)} - kT_r \quad (22)$$

Providing that

$$h\nu_r \cong kT_r \quad (23)$$

it follows from (21), (22), and (23) that

$$h\nu_r \cong \frac{E_{(H)}}{1 - \ln \left(\frac{m_p}{m_{Pc}} \right)^{1/2}} \quad (24)$$

Since the ionization energy of the hydrogen atom can be expressed as

$$E_{(H)} \cong \frac{\alpha_e^2 m_e c^2}{2} \quad (25)$$

where α_e is the constant of hyperfine structure ($\cong 7.3 \times 10^{-3}$). When (15) and (24) are put equal, using (19) and (25) the relation (26) relating the electron, proton and Planckton masses is obtained

$$m_e \cong \frac{2 \left[1 - \ln \left(\frac{m_p}{m_{Pc}} \right)^{1/2} \right] \left(\frac{m_p^3}{m_{Pc}} \right)^{1/2}}{\alpha_e^2} \cong 4.0 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \quad (26)$$

Taking into account the simplification of some relations (e.g. the omissions of numerical coefficients), the calculated electron mass is in good agreement with its known value ($\cong 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$).

We believe that relationships analogous to (26) should exist also for other couples of particles. In this part we manifest such connections for some couples of stable leptons and bosons.

Near the energy of 100 GeV the unification of electromagnetic and weak interaction occurs. The energy corresponds to the mass of vector bosons Z and W. When the proton mass is substituted in (26) for the vector boson W mass, and adjusted value [10] of the splitting constant is taken into calculation, relation (26) leads to the lepton μ mass ($\sim 230 m_e$) which is very close to its actual mass ($206.7 m_e$). Another relation can be found for the heavy lepton τ mass (which is about $3.03 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ [1]) and the mass of one of the

Higgs bosons substituting the proton mass in (26) for the Higgs boson mass 7×10^{-25} kg [1].

It may be demonstrated that (26) can be taken as a bridge between the macro-world (the Universe) and the micro-world (particles). Substitution of the proton mass in (26) by the value of 5.35×10^{-12} kg (the mass of bosons X,Y) leads directly to Planck mass.

References

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